side by sice with Stanfeld.

tor Macome Gazzaniga.

critics who make reputations, his name would stand

In regard to the performance of "La Traviata" last

night, it is not necessary to say anything of the singers

already heard in New York beyond the fact that the

opera was generally so much better done as hardly to

be the same thing. The orchestra was more disci-

priped and refined: excepting in the ball scene, unne-

tween "Armsno" and "Camille," and excepting the

coarse orchestration of Verdi at the whispers of a dying

we men the instrumental playing last night was good

The cherns, too, was singularly accurate. And now

A rew prima donna, in the fall sense of the term, is

the perencial ripple of the sea of lyrical beauty-a

proof that heaven will supply the intrinsically unteach-

able, the thing which is no: writ in books nor conveyed

artistic expression. Madame Gazzaniga's claims to

be a prine donna are not complete, but nevertheless

she is in some qualities the greatest singer that has

ever been is America; in other respects about the poerest. As regards rapid vocalization I might name a

score of young ladies in New-York, in private life, her

superior; as regards intensity. I do not know her equal

among the feminine singers in the world. She cannot

sing a scale-not a distonic? No, not a distonic she

blurs it; and a chromatic scale is so far as I could judge, atterly beyond her powers. But her voice is an

solute soprano-rich, full, loud, portant, true, steady, tearful, passionate, hereic, not exactly bril-

lant but fibrous, like a well covered muscle

flesh renders the sign of health lovely. She

never shows any signs of exhaustion, and hence

her standard volume of voice is complete. But the core sal excellence of the quality of her organ is the

fact that in those regions where Grisi and Sontag were

postest, where Jeany Lind had no place at al worth

passionate capability and sonoroustees except la bell sourage Cruvelli; and here the comparison mus cease, for she is intellectually and morally grander in

her expression. Touching particularly her perform

ance: The first act of this opera of Verdi's is a very

suchy production. The terpsichorean part of the

music does no credit as an extemporization, muca less

as a deliberate composition, to a great composer. But

there is one bit of love music prophetic of tragedy,

which has a dash of ghastliness in it-in the melody

net the harmony-worthy of a men of genius of th

nineteenth century. The drinking song is simply fair,

and Mme. Gazzaniga gave it simply fairly. The

Cabaletta she rendered at one closing point with crisp

archiess very remarkable in its way, but the whol

wanted volsticity-in other words. In the second act

where Verei gives a splendid duet worthy of his genius,

she rose very much. In the tremendous ball scene

the is feeble-artistically not looking God-forsaken,

and the type of a sublimer self-sacrificing woman than

Shakespeare ever drew. In this respect the character

stands peerless in literature. Rightly viewed by all-

and that time will come when it will be so understood

-the woman who tears out her heart and sinks into

infamy to die by slow degrees to save the man she

loves from shame, is subleme. There may be a severe dash of bell as ordinarily interpreted in it, but like

Lacifer it is subline. But not to dwell too long on

details-the closing dying scene showed her power. In

judging of action and gesticulation for the lyrical stage

the same canons of criticism must not be used a

for the positive crama; what these are t

have not time to describe now, further than to say that the generic difference arises

from the length of the notes of the singing voice com

pared with the brevity of those of the speaking v ic

The greatest effects in singing are produced by wha

would be horrific drawle in elecution simply; and the

attendant cotemporaneous action and gesticulation of

the arrists severally must differ on that account

Madan e Gazzaniga's action here is beautiful, lyrically

speaking. It supports adequately her decismation,

feit I have ever heard from any womanly lips on the

Italian stage. I except nobody, neither in Europe nor

America. The whole thing I may describe a little par

ticularly in its relations to music, although I feel wha

dreary work it is to go into the sublimations of musica

composition, which is a sealed book. However, to the

task. The passage I mean can be individuated here

The melody set to there words, as it appears simply

on paper, is not great; and, moreover, Verdi gives a

under the sanction of an ellipsis. But with Mone

Gazzaniga it becomes magnificent. The wild license

of the melodic passage in question becomes a heart

wrench of a heart-broken woman that electrifies the

audi on y. In a word, Verdi has found in her the inter-

preter of a final of genius. This intense piece of

declamation is done nearly all in the lower scale of he

voice, with a muscular vibratory intellectually-ner-

your mapper that is incomparable. The words like

wice sung parlante (spoken), as she retreats to die,

I am miserably at fault in the divination of charac-

ter, if Muse. Gezzanige is not a noble woman; and

this is the secret why she does the character in these

particulars so nobly. Given the voice and the intellect,

there are certain elements of the moral natura-gen

resity, k addings, the want of worldly extends on a

split of self-encrifice, necessary to the highest religious

in the months of mer, I find this element wanting

expression in Art. In the ordinary works of art praised

are magnificently rendered.

Gran Dio !-morie a) giovane

Gran Dio — morit s) giov-lo, che penate he tante !-Morit si presso a fergere Il mie si lungo pianto Ah, dunque fu dellrio La crecius aperatura, Invano di casanza.

bach, I repeat, is the grandest, poblest and most soul

of a woman's arm, where the fuliness

cessarily coarse and loud under a free dialogue be

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19, 1857. The New-York Appointments are to be taken up, and will probably be decided, on Monday. All statements representing the delegation as having recommended Mr. Schell and Mr. Butterworth, or others, for the Collectorship, are unfounded; Mr. Clark alone having urged Mr. Schell. Mr. Fowler has received urited support from personal considermions. The delegation has pursued the same course regarding the other appointments. Mr. Rynders is most favored for Marshal, and Mr. Hart for Surveyor. The Naval Officer may remain undetermined, for the reason of the commission not expiring with the others. In case it should be decided to remove Mr. Fowler, Mayor Wood stands ready to claim the vacancy for Wilson Small. Mr. Buchanan has expressed a desire that the delegation should agree, if practicable, before he and the Cabir et consider the general subject of changes in the city.

So far as appointments in the interior of the State are concerned, Mr. Buchanan has signified an insention to let the incumbents remain till the expiration of their commissions, which generally have one year to run, unless some special cause is alligned.

It is understood that the Pennsylvania appointments will be announced to-morrow. The leading ones stand as already intimated. Mr. Hallet and Mr. Peaslee left this afternoon, considering the Republic in danger and the Democracy doomed. There is a general rejoicing at the overthrow of that old dynasty.

Messis. Douglas and Toomson have requested that the rotation rule should not be applied to Illinois and New-Jersey, and the Administration has consented. So the rule has already broken

Washingren, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

Willam Pierce has been appointed Postmaster of Chicago, vice Cook, whose commission is about to The Board of Health have arrived at the conclusion

The Board of Health have strived at the concussion that the sickness at the National Hotel was caused by poisonous miasma generated in the sewers, cesspools and sinks about the establishment.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Naval Depot in Georgia have reported in favor of St. Simon's Island, a few miles below Brunswick, in that Stein

that State.

The President's dinner party this evening comprised

The President's dinner party this evening comprised about twenty persons. Among the invited guests were ex President Pierce, Vice President Breckenridge, Mr. Appleton, editor of The Union, Gov. Marcy of the old Cabinet, and all the members of the new, and Senators Bigler, Douglas, Bright, Thomson of New-Jercey, and their wives, or rather such of them as are in the city. Strong efforts are being made for the appointment of a Southern man as Governor of Kansis. The Cabinet has under consideration the affairs of that Territory. Minott A. Osborne, esq., is reappointed Collector at New-Hayen.

New-Haven.

The following are reported and believed to be the

The following are reported and believed to be the appointments made to-day for Philadelphia:
Lewis D. Baker, Collector; Chambers McKibbin, Naval Officer; John Hamilton, jr., Surveyor; Wm. Badger, Navy Agent; Jacob Zost, Marshal for the Eastern District, and Gideon G. Westcott, Postmaster. The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Col. Lee for murder in the first degree, for killing Mr. Hume. Col. Lee is now in jail.

FROM ALBANY.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

The Republicans sgan met in caucus last night, and the subject of the Canal policy was fully discussed, but no final decision was reached. A Joint Committee was appointed to submit the course of policy to the caucus, which adjourned subject to the call of the Committee. A large number of our citizens serenadel Mr. Pill-

more la, evening, who appeared and made a speech thanking his friends for the a tention paid him. The band alterward serenaced the State officers.

The Canal Beard held's meeting to day, and postponed the distributions of the canal tolls until deposits

had been made for one week.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 19, 1857. The Arnual Report of the New-York Prison Associa-

ion was received.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of Gouverneur M. Ogden, on behalf of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trunty Church, charging that the evidence before the Select Committee had been provided incorrectly, and grievous wrong done.

Mr. SPENCER stigmavized the memorial as in piece with the whole proceedings of the Corporation.

s of the Corporation. with the whole proceedings of the Corporation.

Mr. BROOKS said that in presenting the petition he
did not desire to commit himself in any way for or

against the matter at issue.

After a spicy debate, Mr. SPENCER gave a history of the action of the Committee.

The memorial was then referred to the Select Com-

miffee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported a bill providing a penalty for sel mg any a ticle of produce or merchandise in cacks or packages, stamped with a false tare or short of weight.

For an International Bridge.

For an appropriation to the Bisekwell's Island Lu-

natic Asylum,
To wicen Broadway between Fifty-first and Fiftyninth streets.

To incorporate the New York Towing and Wreck-

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill providing for the payment of juvers attending Coroner's inquests, except in New-York.

The Committee on Finance put in a bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in contesting seats in the Stuate and on the Bench.

To incorporate the Harmonte Society of New-York.
To incorporate the Harmonte Society of New-York.
Suspension Bridge Company.

ASSEMBLY.

The Supply bill for 1806 was passed.
The morning was occupied in considering private

claim bills.

Nothing was done of interest in the evening session of either House, and an early adjournment took place in order to allow the members an opportunity to at-tend Mr. Everett's oration, an invitation having been extended to them to do so.

EX-SECRETARY MARCY EX-SECRETARY MARCY
BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 19, 1857.
Ex-Secretary Marcy has declined the public dinner tendered him by the merchants of Bantimore.
New Otleans papers of Friday last have been re

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.
BALTINORE, Phursday, March 19, 1857.
We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 2d uit.
announcing the prevalence of yellow fever among the shrpping at that port. Capt. Hobson, of the bark Wheatland, and Capt. Dearborn, of the bark Take.

We have received no mail south of Mobile to-day.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION. THESTON, N. J., Phursday, March 19, 1857.
A resolution was officed in the House this morning to appoint five Commissioners on the Q are stine question, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 16 FIRE AT WATERVILLE, ME.

THE AT WATERVILLE, ME.
WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, March 19, 1857.
The tending in this place occupied by the American Telegraph Company, Whatow's Express, and for a facey goods store, was destroyed by the last night.
The property was partially insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE R I.

PROVIDENCE R I. Thur-day, March 19, 1857.

A fire occurred in Batter's Block, on South Water street, last night. The damage was not large, and more by water than by fire. The property was mostly in-

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. NORFOLK, Thursday, M such 19, 1857.
Orders have been received here to fit out the sloop ot was Unie for the African Station. The Jameston is to return home immediately.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS. Bostos, Thursday, March 19-10 p. m. Nothing has yet been heard of the overdue steam

ship Alps. The weather is very thick, and if b-low she would undoubtedly wait for daylight before com-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Faom Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867. There is to be a pretty clean sweep of the official decks throughout the Free States, in the small as well as in the large places. They have asked rotation, and will get it to their hearts' content. Even at this late hour, notwichstanding the positive promises to make the Pennsylvania appointments public yesterday, they are still in some degree of uncertainty; and an adverse influence was brought to bear against Mr. Wescott-assigned as the Philadelphia Postmaster this morning. One object for withholding these nominations, which are in the main determined, is to connect them with others elsewhere, and thus divide public attention. The New-York, Boston and California appointments have had a share of consideration, and perhaps may all be cone uded by the beginning of next week. At least, such are the official assurances, which stand good when uncontracicted.

The outsiders have settled down between Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Schell for the Collectorship at New-York, and the Congressi nat delegation are civided in preference. If any satisfactory rule for the distribution of Custom-House patronage could be arranged-such, for example, as an equitable spport onment among the Corgressional districtsthis question might be easily solved. As things stand, the spoils are contested as a matter of party right, irrespective of all public considerations, and the worst backs are most conspicuous in demand-ing their share. The President is more than half inclined to give them all the slip, by taking a new man, not connected with either faction. It would be quite funny if he did, beside spoiling some nice extendations.

It is very manifest "our Southern brethren are to be exempt from the rotation rule. Their case is always exceptional, and has a standard of its own, sacred from any other contactor principle. Mr. Colcock has been reappointed at Charleston. When a Member of Congress, five years ago, he was the most furious Disuniorist from the South, and to the extent of a limited ability, gloried in his excessive ultraism. Indeed, he had no other quality to attract attention. For this conspicuous merit he was billetted upon the Federal Treasury at \$6,000 a year, and a Union man, Mr. Grayson displaced to make way for tim. And now Mr. Bu hanan, who came in to put down extremes on both sides, siezes an occasion to emphasize his partiality tor an office-holder, who has habitually denounced the Government by which he is ted, and has openly rejoiced in the prospect of dissolution. By the case is of no great importance, but it illustrates a purpose which is to be applied throughout, and under which nullifiers and actionists are to be propitiated. This is a specimen of the new "naional" policy that was inaugurated amid so many hesannahs on the 4th of March.

Mr. Glancy Jones has sufficiently recovered his health and spirits, for both were equally affected about the 4th of this month, to drop down upon us again and take a little interest in public concerns. His presence is somewhat rebuneful to the grains of the White House, because so far as human evidences go he had every reason to expect a port-folio. He prepared himself for it, had the air of coming dignity, and the solemity of one oppressed with affairs of State. Beside, he gave Toombs and the like to understand up to the state of the should apply for favor, and who had the ear of royalty. Hence the disappointment was something keener than common. But Mr. Buchanan has it in his power to set everything right. He can reserve a place for Mr. Jones in his next term-for that idea is already broached-and in the mean time can send him on his travels. European finish would set off the member from Berks and com-plete the requirements for future elevation. Mr. Dallas will get through the amendments to the treatylby the middle of May, and get his congé soon

In this District the official ax is to be exercised on some of the principal heads. That of the Mar-shal is marked for execution, and Beverly Tucker is to fall heir to the honor and the profit of \$10,000 a year. Meanwhile the incumbent, Mr. Hoover, is required to figure in all the civilities, and to neck had no uncomfortable twinges, or guillotinish

rensations.

Notwithstanding all the confident declarations to the contrary. Mr. Buchanau says distinctly that no communication has been received from Gov. Geary upon which he can act in appointing a successor. But the publications in St. Louis, from which all a state of things which will compel the Administration to show its hand promptly and decisively Geary went to Kansas a believer in the Nebraska bill, a zealous friend of the late President and his Administration, and a thorough-paced Demoerat, with the most conservative notions—quite as much so as those of your neighbor, The Journal of Commerce. He was not appointed, as has been sup-posed, at the instance or suggestion of Mr. Bu-chanan, but the latter approved the appointment when it was made, and so expressed himself here. Under these circumstances, the testimony of Gov. Geary becomes of great value, and if it i desperate faction which has attempted to control the destiny of Kansas by force of arms, the ffeet upon the public mind can hardly be doubted. some respects, it is fortunate that the Adminis tration is constrained to face this responsibility now, because the country will then be better able to appreciate the tendencies of its future policy in the acquisition of territory.

Correspondents continue to assert that the President s nearly crushed by the office-begging crowd, especialy the swarm from this city. Mayor Wood is still there, but threatens to come home on Saturday. The New-York appeintments are to be taken up on Monday, when at least a dozen men will be sure of the collectorship, if newspaper-writers are credible.

The Boston appointments, announced by telegraph, rested a great sensation at Washington; but the mass of those present being applicants themselves for places, little was ventured by way of remark.

The Mexican Trenty is said to be set down for a Cabnot meeting this week.

The resignation of Mr. Whittlesey, first Controller, has been denied, but without authority. It was tendered as a matter of delicacy and propriety. It signified that the Control er was resigned to the will of the President. The same form was observed by other heads of bureaus. The resignations of none have yet been accepted, but

are held under advisement.

The singular illness at the National H sel, which has afflicted nearly every guest at that house for two months, has been pronounced an epidemic by the Merical Board of the Corporation. It is presumed that the hotel will be closed.

PATAL AFFRAY NEAR WATNESBORO .- The Evening News leavis from a gentleman who came in on Tues-ces night train from Waynesboro, Miss., that a fatal affray occurred at Decatur, a few miles from that place on Saturday last. The names of the parties en-asged in the meleneboly affair are Johns in and Vance It appears that the former was an engineer in a steamthat the former was an engineer in a steam-ing sour-what intoxicated, had allowed his

mill sed being somewhat intoxicated, had allowed his engine to attain too great a speed, when the latter remarks are also with him. Some soury words were exchanged between the parties, when Johnson drew a gen knife and stabbed the other to the heart, and he almost instantly expired. Johnson was arrested yesterday at Weyng boro, by a brother of the deceased.

[Mobile Tribute, March 12.

[Rich Scenes.—The closing scene of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank counters because it was alleged that they were compptly passed. A crowd of the indignant people pursued the member charged with corruption into the citics of the Territorial Scenestry, to indict personal chastlessment. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street. of art. When lat decape scene-paleting is spoken of it is he Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street when the me motte made their escape.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AT PHILADEL-PHIA.

MADAME GAZZANIGA.

Our Special Correspondent. La Pizzer House, Philadelphia, March 19, 1857. I sent you on when last here, an account of the new grand Opera House or Academy of Music. As I pre cunced it then the finest lyrical theater in the world fully as large, if not larger than any in Europe, and besides by far the most complete in its construction not only in the accommodations of the performers but of the audience, my account of the house would be a theorem without a Q E D., unless I superadded a notice of "its practical workings," its hearing, seeing, lelling flirting, time keeping and time-killing entities and prasibilities. So, availing myself of a volant visit, I went last right to the Academy to see the house in

action and to bear particularly Madame Gazzaniga, by moral sunsion of the counting of handscrafts, camely, the new prima donna. The company now performing at this house is under the sole direction, managerial and pecuniary (financial is generally used in this sense, but it is a bad use of the term, which applies solel, to the moneys of the State |- pecuniary, of W. H. Paine, eag., of our City of New-York. It is a very significant fact, and prophetic of untold artistic triumphs and grandeurs, to tind a private gentleman of wealth stepping out of his city lots and country stocks and deeming that God made man for something better than buying cheap and selling dear, and going conte-qui-conte head and shoulders into the support and direction of Art-merely for the love of the thing-in the same way that Nero, when he was " Emperor of the World," was so ravished with music-the sound of his own voice included-that he sent when in Greece daily bulleting to the Senate at Rome of his singing in public against the most celebrated tepors of the time, and excelling the whole loof trem. (I consider Nero a much-abased man, and deem that passage in Tacitus describing his persecution of the Chri tians a long menkish interpolation.

As for his burning down R me, that is another stupid story repeated in our school-books; he burnt down the dirty lazzaroni part of Rome, rai-ed the price of real estate, beside purging the Transtiverines of centuries of filts. But I am not writing his Life.) Mr. Parne accordingly, having the capital, and there being sufficient artists in the country to find replacements in case of artists' cortumscy and shame, possesses the despetic power of keeping refractory subordinates in order; and well does he do it-for the wheels of the car of Apollo ran last might as if they were on Swedish steel gressed with Macasser oil. The opera was ex-traordinarily smoothly done. And the Phitadelphians, although the founder of the city belonged to a sect which practicall, deried the seven essential sounds and the seven essential colors, go in shad--hoals to this temple of sweet profanity. The "houses" are larger and besides more genuine, than those of New-York The success, too, is as great as the original projectors of the scheme promised, in defiance of the wonderful counsels of men of common sense: but common sense is very well in its way, and that way is very small, for common sense did not in-pire St Paul, sor Columbus, por "the vegrant" Stakespeare, nor the men wh threw the tea into Boston Harbor, nor any one who has reconstructed history, or refreshed mankind with a draught of the waters of eternal beauty. The company of Mr Paine is the same as were in New-York, with the exception of the p ima donna, Mme. Gazza niga. The orchestral leader is M Mare zek; the tenor, M. Brignoli; the baritone, M. Amodio and so forth. But the stage in Philadelphia does differ from that in New York, and is so far in favor of the former, that our Fourteenth street stage seems provincial in comparison. The platform for the scenes and the singers is not only superior to that in New-York in extent and visibility, but to the world-renowned Académic de Musique de Paris. It has breadth as well as depth. Then, as to the scenery and appointments. The scene painting of M. Allegri was a revelation in New-York, so far as atmospheric effects and architecture are concerned-M. Allegri having been an assistant of the immorts ized Daguerre, who was also a scene-painter Hence, in those qualities the Fourteenth- treet house is superbly provided. But everybedy has his style—and in architectural painting, that of M. Allegri pertains most, so for as I have seen the spray of his pencel, to the se verer or more Doric-like school. In this he is wonderfully beautiful and accurate. But the architectural painters of the Philadelphia house MM. Martin of Berbn and Rivière of Brussels (who were brought specially from Europe to Philadelphia by the Directors), whether as an occasional thing or as character-istic of their style, exhibited in the opera performed last right-La Traviata-a gorgeous mimiery of the richest interi recorations of the Florentine school, as perfected under Louis XVI. In richness, spart from every other consideration, as a transcript of the heavilyladen brush-sweets of the Versailles palace, the first scene of last night was the most striking ever produced on an American stage. Not "wings," merely but seezic solidities, with a horizontal canvas ceiling. contributed to produce this dazzling result. But all is not told; the stage furniture, profuse as regards chairs, lounges, tables, buffets, is solid and splendid in the style of the old French Court, and not theatrical trempery; and all the paraphernalia of festivity-huge n etallic gilt vases, pitchers, drinking cups candel-bra, chandeliers, and so forth-are as magnificent as ever the Grand Monarque used, and indeed make any stage we have seen in New-York appear mean provincial. These be hard facts, and must krown. But the secret is, there are a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia of great culture and extensive travel, who never toast one another in public as benefactors or what-not, but who quietly do certain great thirge-and these are of them. Besides the drop-curtain by Russell Smith, the "landscape scene-painter of the house, a native and resident of Philadelphia, matches the scene-painting. The subject is that eternal and infernal Lake of Como, in the time of Pliny, however, dotted and spotted with the villas of ye flerce and philosophic aristocracy. But nature artistified is always the next best thing after nature; and the defense set up for taking a scene out of Iraly instead of out of Susquehanna County, or Genesee Valley, for the illustration of an American Opera House, is that the Opera House is called American because it is Italian-in the same way, I suppose that a tom-ca' is ell she, a mare be, a horn Frenca because it is used by English fox-hunters, and windowblinds Venetian because the Venetians have them not

fird that every phenomeron is strictly attended to in a

would come incontineatly if rocks looked like old-fash-

oned art. Such rocks are as far from nature as most o

Hardel's Solos are from beauty, passion rhetoric and

elequence, and that is easying all I know how to say.

and saying nothing against a great pioneer. Next, Mr Russell Suith's trees are the reflex of exact studies

in arbonification. He gives you the tree, and nothing

else. There is the back and uncerswell; the leaves i

betanic exsetitude as well as puradisiscal beauty; the

branches in intrincic proportion and accending dimina-

to say nothing of the change letter-shots of that man

I found the voice of L'nd divine, but her expression deficient is feeling, passion and the self-sacrificial element; and so in a still greater degree with others. But I shall not extend these remarks, as the public of our city will soon have an opportunity of hearing her, be youd saying that she has an agreeable face and a sufic ently good figure. I am gratified in being abla to give this testimony on the success of the opera-house in our elder city, as I myself feel none of the perty prejudice that nothing great in art can be achieved in the United States on of New York. I have been surry to see in severa But that apart, and viewing this particular drop-sc-ne respectable New-York journa s sneering remarks as to as a draught of nature, what shall I say of it ! Fusthe quoted "finss" which the Pullsdelphians were that it is equal to anything in Europe of the kind. I considered attentively the rocks geology-wise, and making over their opera-house, and that I was amus-

manner that makes the classic copies of nature httle teelf in matters of art, and so forth. In some six years' residence in Europe during which better than chaotic lyrics, or at least the crack o' doom I have visited repeatedly nearly all the great opera houses, and have noted weat was remerkable, I caunot recall an opera more perfect as regards the mise-enscene, than the Tromata as given accelest night. The best efforts of the Academy at Paris, with its two cetturies of experience (it was founded by Louis XIV), and its Government aids, and culling of all the parietal and European gerius in the lyrical and decotative art, do not exceed those of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and added to the stage effects the aurience has the delight of witnessing them from a tion; then all the moterrological divinations and house so constructed that each of its several thousands achievements in cloud-philosophy are deshed on his canvar. My (empirical) reading of Espy, Maury, can see perfectly; and it is good, too, for so and in all the positions which I took for the purpose of testing it

irg to find "a provincial town" taking such airs upon

The gentlemen who built it seem to have been velous sky-digger and angel-chaser. Wase (not H-ary governed by no mean, mercenary spirit. They have A.), make me believe that Russell Smitu has seized spended nearly half a million, not only in building the the flying facts of the weather, of "a dry term" two house, but in fain shing the stage with a samptaons thousand years o'd, and wet his brush with them, in a eplezder, is comparison with which anything we have manner that strikes every man who has ever looked sleft. In landscape painting, if ever Russell Smith haberto had in America is altogether inferior. They have, too, the good taste to put an educated gentle comes with his brushes and paints to New-York there n an and one of large experience, Mr. Richings, at the ill be a revelation in the capabilities of that branch head of the stage department. In fact, the lyri all era of establishing opera in the United States, through the always usual to cackle of Stanfield because the field of erection and endownent of a perfect enifice for its rep bis works was London, a world metropolis; but I have resentation, has been reserved for this our eister city; to be station in saying that has Russell Smith had the apportunity of exhibiting his work before a court and | and the so-called critics, instead of smeering should |

come hither to learn something. I remarked that neither of the musical papers of New-York gave a word of the inauguration of the establishment of the finest opera-house in the world; but Mr. Dwight, of

The Boston Journal of Music looked upon its founds. tion as not local but national, and apprised his readers scoordingly. When I reflect that the Paris corre spondents of our New-York papers devote so much space to the production of each great opers at the Academy of Paris or elsewhere, I am sure I am not giving too much streetier to this subject.

THE DISCRIMINATING TOLL QUESTION.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

At the meeting of the Canal Board at Albany, Wednesday last, the Committee, consisting of Lieutenent-tievernor Selden, Centroller Barrows, and Commissioters Whallon and Fitzhugh, to whom were re ferred the resolutions of the Senate touching Dis commaning Tols on the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the Reimposition of Tolls on Railways competing with the Canals, made a report. The Committee wer unanimous, with the exception of Commissioner Fitahugh, who made a minority report. The majority re-

port is as follows: In snewer to the Senste the Canal Board would respectfully report, that the tunnage and toils thereon of all property which has passed from tide water to Lake Ede cut of the State, and from Lake Ede to tue water, that which has passed through the whole line of the Eric Canal, and that which has passed through the Wellatd Canal, during the last five years, togethe with the increase of tolls which would have been prodeced had all such property passed through the whole the Canal, appear as accurately as the Beart has the Based ha Board has the means of giving in statement No. 1, of the Report of the Andrer hereto antered showing that the increases would have been during the last five years, \$1,77,799, or on an average, \$35,557,40 each year. This elsement is not entirely accurate for reasons which appear in the Auditor's report, but the deaffect the result.

The amount which would have been added to the

The amount which would have been assess to be considerable on the passage of the set of ISOI, releasing the toils on railroads, it that set had not been passed, appears also in said Auritor's Report and instatement No. 4, thereto annexed, such amount being for the last five years, as near as can now be ascer-

for the last five years, as first as can how be acceptained, \$2.912.202, averaging \$3.82.404 per year.

The beard is of opinion that an in rease of the tells of the State would be preduced by increasing the rates of toil on property passing from tide water to lake Erie, by the way of the Welland Canal, and passing from Lake Erie to tide water by the same route: but the Board would not recommend such an increase of tell upon property thus passing, as should render the tolls thereon the same as if it had passed to or from Buffalo on the Eric Canal: on the contrary, if any is crease is to be made, it should, in the opinion of the loard, be only such as might be imposed without producing any material change in the course of business upon the canals. By an increase of tolls upon such property to the amount of one half or three-fourths of the difference between the present routes from Oswego to tide water, and from Borfalo to the same point, it is believed an additional revenue of at least \$1.00,000 per annum, and probably a much larger sum, may be realized, without disturbing the present course of foade, or working any material injury to persons engaged in transportation. Tolls upon the canals should be in proportion to the advantages which those using them derive from such use, and it may be safely affirmed such neasure is not exceeded by rates which fall shore of turning the transportation into other channels.

The subject is not without difficulty, but this Board Board, be only such as might be imposed without pro The subject is not without difficulty, but this Board

is of opinion a that the condition of the finances and the canal policy of the State would justify, within the limits above indicated, an increase of talls upon proity passing between Lake Eric and tide water by way tibe Oswego canal. That the Oswego route which such increase of tolls.

would stir retain substantially its a customed business, the Board thinks, cannot be doubted, as that route, with equal profit to the carrier, would still be cheaper than any other.

The indowing table contains a statement of the relaive cost of transportation by that route, with such in-rease, and by way of Buffelo and the Eric Const, the

mest rayorable competing route.

The rates of the cost of transportation upon the Lakes and upon the Ede Canal, given in the table, are no estimated, but the actual results, as stated to the Board, of the business for the last sesson of seven seem ves-sels, averaging 600 true each, carrying freight between Chicago at a Buffalo, and 300 canal boats traveling the

tolls are stated at the advanced rates bereicafter. suggested, but such advance does not vary the relative touts. The freight upon the Welland Canal, aside from the tolls, is estimated at what is found to be the

cost per tun on the Eric Canal.

Cost of transportation of 2,000 ibs. of corn from Chicago to Troy by way of Oswego, including an increase of tolls as above suggested.

Creace of tone as above suggested:
Chicago to Oswego by stramer on the Lakes, freight 1,120 miles at 7 65-10 miles per inde. \$2.97
We hand Caral reside, 22 miles, at 5 4-10 per anile. 15
We hand Caral rolls. 17
Oswego to Troy, freight, 202 miles, at 3 4-10 mills. 1 49
Oswego to Troy, boll, as proposed. 1 91
Extra insurance on Lake. 04

The Board is of opinion that an increase of revenue would be preduced by an increase of the to's upon wheat and corn of a haif a mill per mile per 1,000 pounds on the former, and of one mill per mile on the isster. That increase, in case the shipment of trose articles hereafter should equal that of last year, would produce an increased revenue of up ward of \$250,000, as shown by statement No. 3 of the Auditor's repor-

before referred to.

The Board does not anticipate any diversion of cor-The Board does not anacipate any ever-rand of com-from the Canals by the proposed increase of tolk apparath that article, and has no hesitation in recommending such increase. In regard to wheat there is much greater doubt as to the propriety of any advance in the tolk, in consequence of its tendency to produce an increased conversion of the wheat into their, in which shape it generally finds its way to market upon the

If, however, the condition of the canal should be im proved at as to secure five reer of water throughout me whole length for the approaching season, the Board is f the opinion that the proposed advance would in-trace very sightly, if at all, the cost of transportation of the opinion that the reyord the process the past year, and would not be thisly to create any considerable diversion. The proposed advance amounts to only a small frac-

t'en over ene cent a bushel en wheat and two cents on corn, between Buffalo and the Hudson River, which who be in part, at least, compensated for by greate cepth of water and the consequent ease of transporta tion. The result, however, of an advance on wheat is very uncertain, and it may be regarded as too hazard The appeared statement, No. 4 of the Auditor's Re-

The appeared statement, No. 4 of the Auritor's Re-port shows that if the tolls upon the Estirous's had beer continued, the contributions to the Tre-sury from the source for the past years would have fallen but little shirt of a utilities of defines. No one would think of demanding from the roads at this time so large a con-

The Board, however, regards it as just that those ads which detract by their business from the income to be Canals should be required to restore, until the enlargement chall be completed, some portion or what is thus withdrawn.

These roads which compete with the Canala in their

rying trace slong their whole line, if any tolls posed, might wi'n propriets be required to pay the on all their freight, while tuose whose competitio confined to the through freight, should be taxed upo

In hirright only.

This would produce a much larger contribution from the Central Kairr ad than from any other, but probably tot greater than the cropertion of freight which it withdraws from the Canala. If the exection of tolis from the roads should be regarded as bearing with exercity upon them, a partial equivalent might be accorded to them by a small advance of their present ow rates of passenger (are, which would distribute the burner of the contribution to the Treasury equi-tably upon those who avail themselves of the railroads for the transportation or persons or or property. Taxation, or some method to meet the deficiencies

falanton, or wine themost to meet the denciation of the Cann revenues, until the subary-ment shall be in please, is inevitable; and this Board deems it rights: those who are especially benefited by the railroads which cames such deficiency, should hear a large portion of the tax than those who derive to direct at variege from either the canals or railroads, which is the varies from einer the canals of raintage, which is the case in many parts of the State. The deficiency which may remain after those specially benefited shall have poid what justice demands of them, will the Board believer, be cheerfully supplied by the State at large.

The Board is of opinion that the toils on some articles may be reduced with advantage to the revenue, but

tell can be expected.

The present tell on beef is deable that of park. The correquence of this difference is that very little beef is carried on the Canals. The Board recommend the projection of the toil on beef to the same rate as that on

Pork.
On tallow, wool and water lime coment, the Board

would recommend a reflection of one half on choses one third; on sabes one quarter, and on foreign salt and barytes one fifth.

All which is respectfully su'mitted.

IMPORTANT ENIGRATION ENTERPRISE.

Our Albany correspondent informs us that the Judiciary Committee report to-day unanimously in favor of a bill organizing the "American Emigrant Aid and "Homestead Company." The corporators will be Erastus Corning, Rollin Sandford, Charles A. Stetaca. John A. C. Gray, John E. Williams, Truman San R. M. Blatchford, James McKay, William A. Hall Ldward W. Fiske, Henry Morpan, Palmer V. Kellogg, John S. Schoolersft, Alex. R. Williams and D. Rando'th Martin.

The object of this company, as we understand it, is

o organize emigration, and give to a new settler some of the advantages of modern economical science; to send him into the wilderness, or to the regions where land is chesp, with all the advantages of capital and the comforts of a matured civilization Heretofore, with a few memorable ever prior s - such as the columiza-tion of Byzantium in the third century, and New En-gland and Virginia in the six centh—the emigrant has gone into the wilderness comparatively alone, without money or money a worth, save his life and perhaps his horse or dog, there to dwell and being up a facily to live and die in ignorance and beathenian before they hive still de in ignorance and beamening actions desired.

Experiments made in the settling of Kansas have shown an easy way of systematizing emigration so as to free it from these discorraging conditions, which few who can live in society are willing to encounter. The wey new is for emigrants to form into banes, consistway new is for emigrants to form 1000 banes, consist-ing mainly of personal acquaintances and neighbors, representing every social and industrial interest to which they have been accusated or found essential to their happiness, and moving in a solid body right into the wilderness which solid body right into the wholened into a thriving village, with its church and schools, its physician, its wagen makers, blacken iths, curpenters, saw and grist-mills, stores, taverrs, &c. The moment this cettlement is made, the land of each columns, which and grist-mills, stores, taverrs, &c. The moment this settlement is made the land of each columist, which before was worth but a trifle, becomes a bandsome projectly; the colonists themselves furnish a market for the finits of their industry, and by their united strength see able to drive back the untamed forcet and its bo-tilities further and further every day. In this way the new settler has to firego few or more of the intellectual or moral privileges to which he may have been accustoned after the first two months; while each one contributes, directly as well as indirectly, to the prespective and happiness of his neighbor.

the interperity and happiness of his neighbor.

It is the purpose, as we understand it, of the Company forming at Albany, to organize and facilitate this kind of emigration, by providing the capital necessary to secure the most advantageous results to all concerned. Land can be bought most favorably when bought in large quantities and for each. Small companies are not generally able to buy large tracts, and require as me credit for what they do buy. Besides, they need a hotel, a grist-mill and a saw mill, which resully have to be built with borrowed money. It is the purpose of the proposed Company to buy such lands as they think they can make most attractive to colonists, wherever they find them, and to improve them, so far as circumstances will warrant; to sell out part of these lames to colonists, reserving part—perhaps every other section, as the Government does—for their own, cut of which, with the rent of their improvements, to make their dividends. to make their dividends.

We know of ic way in which men, possessing the

confidence of the public and the necessary means, can be more usefully or more profitably employed than in giving shape and impulse to this noble enterpulse. [Evening Post. NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The Concord Patriot

has the following recapitulation and comparison of the vote for Governor and President in that State 1557.

. 2269 52882 38626 Tetal......51353 34728 233 39051 32862

Four small towns in Coos Cousty remain to be heard rom. They gave Buchanan 56, Fremont 20.
The Executive Council stands 4 Republicans to I

Democrat, Mr. Regers of Columbia being choren in the Vth District by about 150 majority. The other members are W. H. A. Bai ey of Concord, Nicholas V. Whitehouse of Rechester, Richard H. Mosser of New London, and A len Griffin of Marlow. Mr. Whitehouse is chosen over Mr. Coggswell, who was elected last year. The Senate stands 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats,

the latter having the Ist, VIth, VIIIth and XIIth Districts; and the House-Democrats 124, Republicana 190-three Districts to be heard from.

SHOCKING AFFAIR ON GRAND ISLAND.—We 'earn that on Monday, the 16th instant, Peter Henderand, while at work with two ox teams in the woods on Grand Island, for some unknown cause became exaperated and attacked the oxen with an ax, killing one or ham and severely motilating the other, says Tac. or here and severely motilating the other, says The Courser. He then started for the clearing, and on his way net a nan named Wm. Mackintosh, whom he reremptorny ordered to drive the oxen home. Mackintosh refused, whereu, on Hendershot struck him with intesh refused, wherein on Hendershot struck him with the six, cutting a fightful gash through the skull some four inches long, and aboye the ear. Leaving Ma kintesh repretess upon the ground where he had fallen, Hendershot then flew at another man who about near. He avoided the blow aimed at him, and Hendershot was then see used by others who had hastened to the bloody scene. Intexication is the cause assigned for the fixed blood at 1 appears that Hendershot was addicated to back, and other accused excellent with though. ich act. I appears that Hendershot was addicted to chink, and often appeared crazed with liquor. He has been committed to jail for assault and battery with intent to kill. Mackintosh is now lying insensible, and blestituation is very critical. Both parties were about 25 years of age. Mackintosh was regarded as a respectable man, with the exception that he sometimes drank to excess. We are intorned that he was alive at a o'clock yesterday, and Dr. L. P. Dayton, the attending physician, thinks it barely possible that he may recover.

[Buffalo Republic.]

THE STOUGHTON POISONING CARE.—The Coroner's Int Stoughton Poisoning Case.—The Coroner's structure in the case of Mrs. Briggs, at Stoughton, have structered a verifit that she sied of the poisonous effects of arcube, administered or caused to be administered to her by her husband. Hoses B. Briggs. The latter was immediately arrested, and his examination letter to her by her instead of 1100cs b. Driggs. Interest was immediately attracted, and his examination before Justice Dakarman commenced on Wednesday. Mark Amarda Drake, at first supposed to be implicated with Briggs in the murder, was ducharged, and it is believed that she is wholly innocent, athough the testingup has indicated that she had acted indiscreetly in allowing the advances or Briggs, and had probably, wifrout any such intention on her part, fornished him a motive for wishing to basten the death of his wife.

A Man Killed By THE Cars.—On Saturday las Mr. Aden of Coleaville, Broome County, was killed by being run over by the cars near Binghamton. As the enigrant train going west was coming round the curve in struck the deceased, who was walking on the track to avoid the train then passing cast. Both legs were broken below the knee, the skull severely injured, and the scalp incerated. The train stopped as soon as pessible, and backed to deceased, but he was dead when it reached him. The deceased had come down to Binghamton from Coleaville that day. He was about fitty years of age.

We understand that the mission to Berlin has been tendered to our fellow citizen, James B. Clay, sen, by being ran over by the care near Binghamton. As the

We understand that the mission to Berlin has been tendered to our fellow citizen, James B. Clay, eq., by the Frederich. This is a high compliance to Mr. Clay is remaily, and one which shows that Mr. Clay appreciated by the distinguished gentleman who now accupies the White House. Whether the position will be accepted we are not advised; but we should not be surprised if Mr. Clay declines taking this or any other position under the present Administration. Heatington Observer.

The strong-minded are pro-

Farricoan Chivalist.—The strong-minded are progressing. The Louisville Journal says that a Cuel is on the topic between two ladies in that city. A formal challenge is known to have passed between them, though the weapon-sand distance have not been named. As will readily be imagined, a "gentleman" is at the bottom of the affair.

bottom of the affair.

Demenico Guarrazi, the Chief of the Government of Florence in 1849, says a letter from that city in the Constitutionnel, has commenced the publication of his meaning ander the title of "L'Acino" (the donker). es of all the streets are covered with it. The corrers of all the streets are covered with inne-graphic placards, representing an ass presiting of a council of ministers.